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# A Guide to The Wildlife Act







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# BACKGROUND

*This document was prepared to assist the public in interpreting the Wildlife Act. It is for convenience only and has no legal effect.*

Yukon wildlife is the common property of all Yukoners. However, responsibility for the protection of this resource rests with the Department of Renewable Resources. The Wildlife Act is administered by the department, not only for the protection of wildlife, but also for the benefit and protection of the public. The Wildlife Act governs the management of all species of wildlife, except fish.

The Wildlife Act works by providing a framework for balancing an increasing public demand for wildlife with the need to manage a limited resource. Almost everyone appreciates and participates in wildlife related activities. However, this increasing pressure has the potential to destroy the resources we value unless all wildlife users join in the efforts to conserve wildlife.

Yukon's first Game Ordinance was established in 1901. Since that time the wildlife laws have evolved to reflect changing attitudes and concepts of wildlife management. The present Wildlife Act encompasses what was previously referred to as the Game Ordinance and the Fur Export Ordinance. The Wildlife Act incorporates many improvements over the Game Ordinance, such as outfitting policy and provisions to protect special wildlife habitat.

Prior to assent, the Wildlife Act was subjected to a lengthy political review process. This included referring the bill to a Special Committee of the Legislature which reviewed the proposed Act and sought public input into policy questions. The Wildlife Act was assented to in 1981 by the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed into law on April 26, 1982.

The Wildlife Act is amended from time to time. This particular brochure reflects the law as of March 1984. Persons should check with the Department of Renewable Resources on an



annual basis for recent amendments. If questions arise while using this guide, further clarification may be obtained from a conservation officer.

The numbers appearing below the headings are the sections of the Wildlife Act which can be referred to for additional information.





# HUNTING SAFETY

**Hunting** safety is an essential component of the Wildlife Act. Hunters are expected to handle **firearms** in a manner that protects themselves as well as the public. All hunters should be knowledgeable and aware of their equipment and circumstances at all times and conduct themselves in a responsible manner. One such safety precaution is that no one is allowed to carry a **loaded firearm** in or on a **vehicle**.

The Wildlife Act prohibits hunting in a dangerous manner. This includes hunting without due regard for the safety of other persons, hunting with a firearm that is in an unsafe condition, hunting while impaired, discharging a firearm in the dark, or discharging a firearm on or across the travelled portion of a road that is normally used by the public. In addition, no person shall hunt in a manner that may cause damage to crops, livestock, domestic animals or other personal property. Modern firearms have an effective range of at least one kilometre. Therefore, for safety reasons, no one may ever hunt within one km of an occupied dwelling on **private land**, unless permission to do so has been obtained from the occupant.

Children should always be properly supervised when handling firearms. Fifty percent of all firearm accidents occur in the age group below 20 years. The Wildlife Act requires that, while hunting, children under the age of 16 be accompanied by someone at least 19 years of age who possesses a valid licence to hunt that particular species of **wildlife**.

- “**hunting**” means the doing of any of the following acts by an armed person, whether or not any wildlife is then or subsequently killed, taken or wounded: chasing, driving, flushing, attracting, pursuing, worrying, following after, searching for, trapping, attempting to trap, taking, attempting to take, capturing, attempting to capture, shooting at, killing, lying in wait for or stalking any wildlife.
- “**firearm**” includes any device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas, springs or strings and includes a rifle, shotgun, longbow or crossbow.
- “**loaded firearm**” a cartridge loading firearm is considered



loaded when a live shell or cartridge is in the breach or chamber of the firearm. A muzzle-loading firearm is considered loaded when gun powder and a projectile are in the chamber of the firearm and an ignition device is in place on the firearm.

- “**vehicle**” includes an aircraft but does not include a boat.
- “**private land**” means land in respect of which a certificate of title has been issued under the Land Titles Act (Canada) and includes land held under a residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural or recreational lease from the Crown.
- “**wildlife**” means a vertebrate animal of any species or type that is wild by nature in Yukon, but does not include fish. (Vertebrate animals are those having a backbone).



*The proper handling of firearms and hunting skills correctly taught should stay with a person throughout a lifetime.*



# HUNTING ETHICS

17-21 24-27 60 61 64-67

Over the years, sportsmen have developed a code of ethics which includes respect for the game they hunt, as well as their fellow hunters. Hunting is a responsibility which has many time-honoured rules which go far beyond the basic ones laid down in game laws. The true sportsman assumes the self discipline of submitting to the sportman's code of ethics, as well as abiding by the rules and laws designed to conserve wildlife for the future.

Hunters have a responsibility to make every reasonable effort to kill wounded wildlife and retrieve the *carcass*. *Game bird* and *big game* meat (other than wolf, bear and coyote) must not be wasted by allowing any portion that is reasonably suitable for human consumption to be fed to dogs, domestic animals or captive wildlife, to be destroyed or to become spoiled, to be abandoned, or to be used for bait. In addition, anyone who has killed a *fur bearing animal*, wolf, coyote or bear shall not allow any part of the pelt to be destroyed, spoiled or abandoned.

Unethical and unfair methods of hunting are prohibited by law. Lights, poison and drugs cannot be used for hunting purposes. Bait cannot be used for hunting big game, other than wolves and coyotes.

Aircraft cannot be used to hunt wildlife or locate wildlife for hunting. The location of wildlife seen from an aircraft cannot be communicated to hunters on the ground or in vehicles. If wildlife is spotted from an aircraft it cannot be hunted within 48 hours after landing. Helicopters cannot be used to transport any big game hunter, hunting vehicle, or any part of the carcass of any big game animal.

- "*carcass*" includes all of the parts of the dead body of an animal, including the head, antlers, limbs, claws, offal, feathers, fur and hide.
- "*game bird*" includes any of the following groups of birds commonly known as ducks, geese, swans, cranes, coots, sandpipers, grouse and ptarmigan. Although called "game



birds” some of these birds may not be hunted at any time. Check the wildlife regulations for more details.

- **“big game animal”** means a moose, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, bear, wolf, coyote and any other animal declared by the regulations to be a big game animal. Moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goats are also known as herbivores and ungulates.
- **“fur bearing animal”** means a beaver, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, squirrel, weasel, wolverine, or any other animal of a species or type declared by the regulations to be a fur bearing animal.



***A bull moose may weigh up to 635 Kg and stand two metres high at the shoulder. Hunters should make adequate preparations before hunting to ensure that none of the meat will be wasted.***



# HUNTING RESTRICTIONS

11-15 60 61 64-67 79

The “heart” of the Wildlife Act gives the government the ability to regulate the numbers and types of animals which can be hunted or killed and may prohibit hunting at any time or place. Hunting methods and weapons are also controlled in this way to ensure the concept of “fair chase”.

*Only hunting specifically allowed in the Wildlife Act is legal, and “bag” limits are not to be exceeded.* Authorized hunting is a legitimate activity, and legal hunting activity may not be interfered with.

Specially protected wildlife and wildlife in danger of becoming extinct in Yukon cannot be hunted at any time. These animals are bison (buffalo), cougar, deer, elk, gyrfalcon, musk ox, peregrine falcon and trumpeter swan.

Only those weapons and traps prescribed in the wildlife or trapping regulations may be used to hunt wildlife, unless a special permit is obtained to allow the use of non-prescribed devices. This ensures “fair chase” and is necessary for effective wildlife management. Abundant wildlife is part of Yukon’s heritage and to preserve this resource, modern wildlife management techniques and regulations must be adhered to. Please refer to the wildlife regulations for further information on hunting.

The Wildlife Act prohibits hiring anyone to kill or capture wildlife, or to take any wild bird’s eggs or nest. However, persons may be hired to control nuisance birds other than game birds on private land. Any person contracted or employed for this purpose will require a licence or permit if control activity is to include capture, possession or killing of wildlife. The Wildlife Act is subject to the Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada), which protects many non-game birds. It should be referred to for more information.

The unauthorized killing of wildlife may be permissible under certain circumstances. However, every big game animal, fox, lynx, wolverine, bird of prey or specially protected wildlife



which is killed accidentally or without authorization must be reported to a conservation officer as soon as possible. Victims of aircraft crashes, or other emergencies may hunt wildlife for survival purposes. However, every person is obligated to take reasonable precautions to ensure that they do not have to hunt in order to survive.

Wildlife may be killed in defence of life or property if there is an immediate threat of grievous bodily harm or, an immediate threat of irrecoverable and substantial damage to property and, all practical means of averting the threat or damage have been exhausted. The Wildlife Act should be referred to for specifics and limitations.



***Musk - oxen are in danger of becoming extinct in Yukon. These animals are protected and cannot be hunted by anyone at anytime.***

# LICENCES AND PERMITS

28 31 50-54 78 82-89

A wide variety of hunting, guiding, scientific and other activities may be permitted or licenced in writing. All permits, licences or certificates may be made subject to conditions which must be complied with.

Licences are issued on the basis of information obtained from the applicant. *Making a false statement in order to obtain a licence is a violation.*

Licences may be denied, cancelled, suspended or reinstated for just cause.

No licence authorizes a person to hunt specially protected wildlife. In addition, no licence, permit, certificate or concession gives exclusive control of any land. Others have the right to use trapping and outfitting areas for legitimate purposes.

Wildlife and carcasses must not be removed from Yukon without an export permit. An export permit may be obtained from a conservation officer. It is also prohibited to buy or sell wildlife, or parts thereof, except by permit or licence.

A conservation officer must be shown any licence, permit or certificate issued under the Wildlife Act when he asks to see it, or you must produce it at the time or place directed by the conservation officer.

In order to qualify for a resident hunting licence, a Canadian citizen must

- a) have habitually resided in Yukon for one year, immediately prior to making an application for the licence; or
- b) have resided in Yukon for 60 days immediately prior to applying for the licence, if at any time having habitually resided in Yukon for one year.

In order to qualify for a resident hunting licence a person other than a Canadian citizen must have habitually resided in Yukon for three years immediately prior to applying for the licence.



These residency requirements apply to other provisions of the Wildlife Act to which residency relates.

Hunting licences must be carried by the hunter at all times while hunting. Hunting licences are non-transferable. They cannot be loaned or borrowed.

**Yukon**

Department of Renewable Resources

Howard Tracey - Minister

# *Fishing & Hunting Licences*

**sold here**



# HABITAT

36 37 79 140 146

Habitat is the most important factor that determines and regulates wildlife populations. Habitat components include food, water, shelter and other parts of the natural environment that are necessary to sustain wildlife. *The survival of wildlife is dependent upon the maintenance of suitable habitat.*

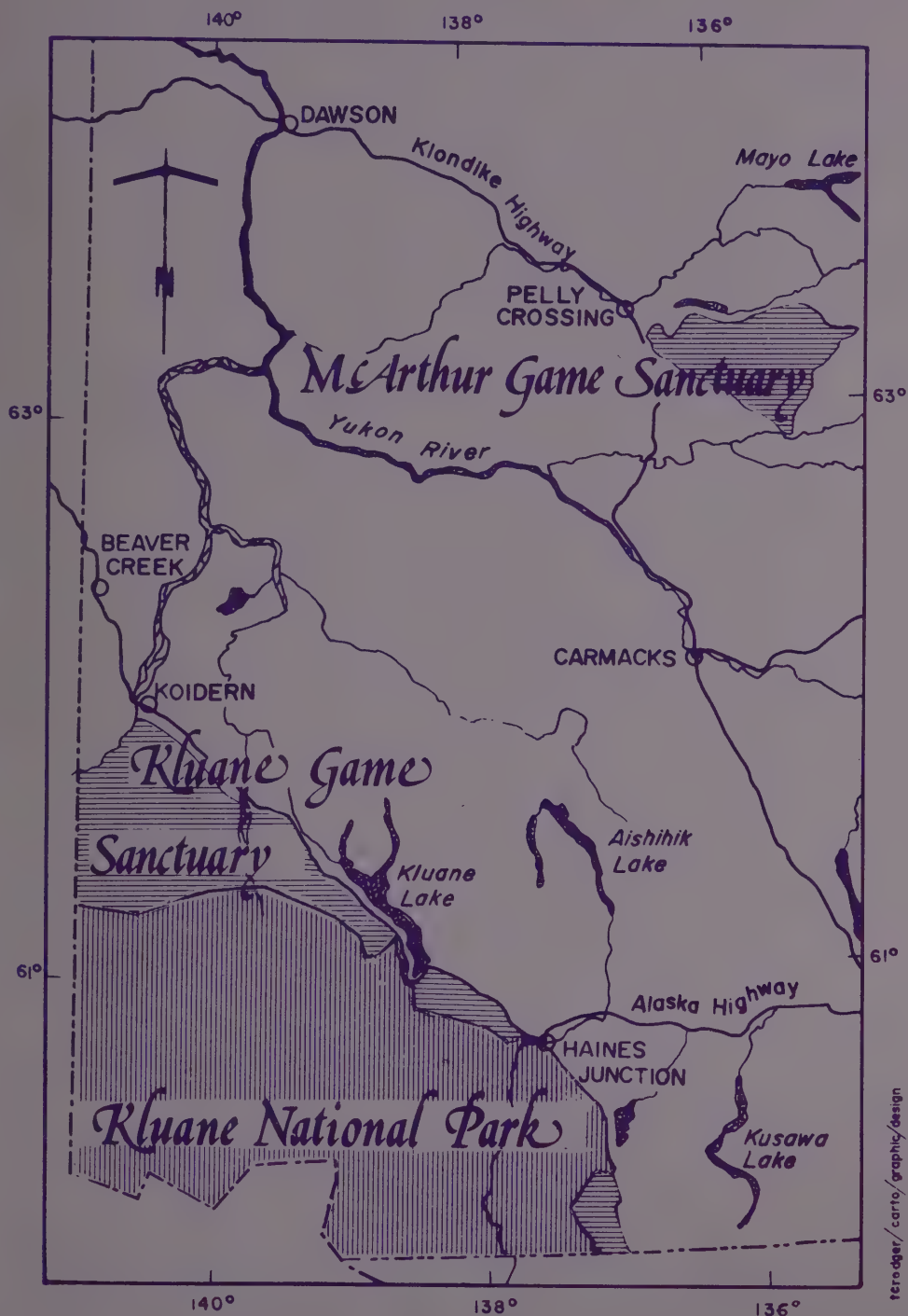
Some areas are so important to wildlife that they have been designated as specially protected habitat. These areas are described in the wildlife regulations and include such areas as nesting sites, mineral licks and lambing areas. Entry into these areas is restricted and anyone who willfully damages a protected habitat area may be held financially accountable for the damage they cause.

The areas described in Schedule I of the Wildlife Act are established as wildlife sanctuaries. They are the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary and the McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary. No licence authorizes hunting in these areas. Any person who is found in possession of any wildlife or carcass within a wildlife sanctuary will be considered to have hunted there, unless proof to the contrary is shown.

The McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary was created in 1948 and is located in the central Yukon between the Macmillan and Stewart Rivers, east of the Klondike Highway. It includes the entire area within Game Management Subzone 4-03. The McArthur Range received protection because of its several unique features and to protect the local population of mountain sheep.

The Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary encompasses the entire area of Kluane National Park and Game Management Zone 6 in the southwest Yukon. This area received protection following the construction of the Alaska Highway in 1942. This sanctuary area of spectacular scenery and diverse wildlife resources is being preserved as an essential refuge for wildlife.





# WILDLIFE HARASSMENT

16 38

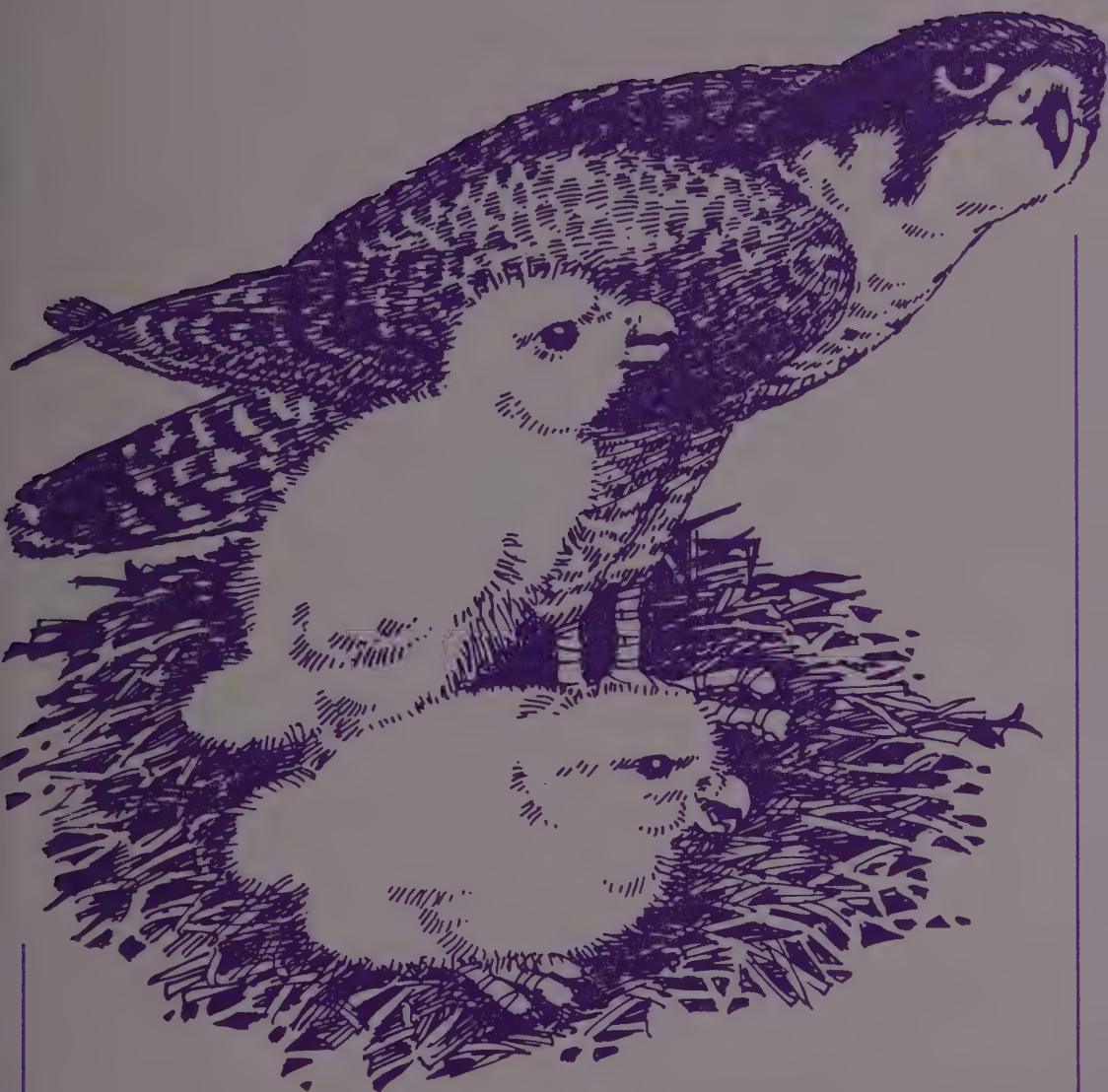
Harassment of wildlife can take many forms. Both consumptive and non-consumptive users of wildlife can potentially interfere with wildlife to the point of harassment.

Everyone recognizes obvious examples of harassment, such as chasing wildlife with a vehicle while hunting, or interfering with the movement of wildlife across a road or watercourse. However, seemingly innocent activities such as photography or viewing wildlife may amount to harassment and could potentially cause injury or death to wildlife, if these activities persist to the point of annoyance.

Every effort should be made to avoid disturbing wildlife, for example, young birds may fall from nests or be abandoned because someone carelessly approached too close to the nesting site. In the case of sheep, deer, elk, moose and caribou, because they tend to flee when disturbed, chasing them could result in the young being trampled, or abandoned, or in winter they could be exhausted to the point where they cannot survive the cold.

***Because of the importance of this issue to wildlife conservation, no person shall harass or provoke any wildlife.*** Harassment includes capturing, handling or manipulating wildlife, using a boat to bother wildlife or allowing a dog to chase or molest a big game or fur bearing animal.





***It is prohibited to approach within one kilometre of the nesting sites of peregrine falcons in specially protected habitat areas. Every effort should be made to avoid disturbing nesting birds, wherever the location.***

# NUISANCE WILDLIFE

39

The most dangerous bear is one that has become accustomed to people through food handouts or improperly handled garbage. Each year in Yukon approximately 100 black bears and 15 grizzlies have to be destroyed because they have become “spoiled” by an easy food supply and have become a threat to human safety.

No matter where a bear obtains its food, it remains a dangerous and unpredictable animal. Black bears are inquisitive and adaptable making them more likely to frequent developed areas. Young bears are particularly vulnerable to becoming a nuisance because they usually have no established territory and may wander over extensive areas in search of food. Bears are opportunistic feeders, they will eat whatever digestible food they can find, wherever they find it.

Every reasonable precaution must be made to prevent bears and other wildlife from becoming a nuisance. Specifically, *wildlife such as bears must not be fed or tempted with food: it is extremely dangerous and illegal*. Where possible, garbage should be incinerated. Food should always be properly stored to avoid conflict with bears. Removal of the attraction is essential to successful co-existence with bears.

Free copies of “A Field Guide to Yukon Bears” and “The Bear Facts” are available from the Department of Renewable Resources.





***This bear is on its way to becoming a “spoiled” bear. Proper handling of garbage is necessary to prevent the creation of nuisance bears.***

# POSSESSION

22 23 29 30 63 74 75

*A person is considered to be in possession of an item if he actually possesses it, or knowingly has it in another person's custody or has stored it in any place.* Wildlife found in a boat or vehicle, unless demonstrated otherwise, is considered to be in the possession of the operator. If the operator cannot be identified, the registered owner is considered to be in possession.

Possession and bag limits must be obeyed. It is illegal to have in possession any wildlife or any part of the carcass of any wildlife: discovered by chance, illegally captured, taken or killed in or outside of Yukon, or that is specially protected wildlife. Special permits may be issued by a conservation officer to possess, for example, antlers found by chance.

It is prohibited to possess anything commonly used for the live capture of wild birds, such as mist nets, flip - traps, or pigeon harnesses, except by permit. A permit is also required to possess, import or capture alive any live wildlife.



# REGULATIONS

147 - 188

The Wildlife Act sets out major, long term policy in broad dimensions and can only be amended during sittings of the Legislative Assembly. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Wildlife Act, the Commissioner in Executive Council may make regulations governing wildlife related activities. These regulations provide details too specific to include in the Wildlife Act. They may include such things as the payment of fees, the issuing of licences, permits and certificates, hunting seasons, the use of seals, hunting methods, use of firearms, use of vehicles or boats, trapping and outfitting.

The regulations are reviewed annually to ensure that the wildlife resource is being properly managed. The system is organized in this way to allow for seasonal changes to, for instance, the annual hunting regulations. A series of committee reviews are involved in implementing proposed changes. Once processing is complete the regulations may be amended by an Order-In-Council upon approval of Cabinet.

*Please refer to the following regulations for details:  
Wildlife Regulations, Trapping Regulations, Wildlife Advisory Committee Regulations and the Concession and Compensation Review Board Regulations.*

# OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

59 68-73 76-78 80 81 128 133-138 141-145

There are three classes of offences under the Wildlife Act; lesser offences, general offences, and serious offences.

- Lesser offences include minor violations of the Wildlife Act or regulations and the penalty, upon summary conviction, is a fine of up to \$1,000.00.
- Serious offences are those where specially protected wildlife are involved. Fines of up to \$25,000, imprisonment for a term of up to 24 months, or both, may result.
- General offences not covered in the other categories carry a penalty of up to \$10,000, imprisonment up to 12 months, or both.

As an added deterrent, anyone convicted of a serious breach of the Act will have their licences and permits cancelled for the duration of the hunting season, and will be prohibited from obtaining a hunting licence or permit in the subsequent licencing year. Licences and permits that have been cancelled or suspended must be surrendered to a conservation officer or Justice of the Peace within seven days of the day they were cancelled or suspended.

Conservation officers have the power to seize anything that they reasonably believe may be evidence of the commission of a wildlife offence. This includes vehicles, boats, aircraft and trailers. Wildlife may be seized where:

- it may be evidence of the commission of an offence;
- it may be diseased;
- it is required for scientific research, or;
- it is found with illegally taken game.

Any person may apply to a judge for the release of any non-wildlife item that has been seized. Also, every person from whom wildlife has been seized may apply to a Justice of the Peace for the return of the wildlife within 30 days of the seizure, but where no application is made the wildlife will be forfeited. Every application should be in writing.



The court may order that any item seized may be either forfeited to the Crown, or released and the fine increased by an amount equal to the item's fair value.

***It is an offence to violate any provision of the Wildlife Act or regulations.*** If an offence is discovered, a ticket under the Summary Convictions Act may be issued or an information may be sworn against the accused by a officer and a summons to appear in court to answer the charges may result. The offender could face a separate count for each day the violation continued or for each animal illegally taken. However, proceedings must commence within one year of the violation.

Encouraging or instigating wildlife violations is prohibited. Anyone who assists another person in committing an offence of the Wildlife Act is also subject to prosecution. The burden is on the accused to introduce evidence to prove that he is exempted from any provision of the Wildlife Act.



# ROLE OF CONSERVATION OFFICERS

56-58 110-131

The Minister of Renewable Resources has the responsibility for administering the Wildlife Act and the authority to appoint conservation officers, wildlife technicians, and members of Boards and Committees who hold their appointments by Order-In Council.

Conservation officers and R.C.M. Police have the authority to enforce the provisions of the Wildlife Act. They are trained to investigate violations, collect evidence and bring the offender before the courts, if necessary. It is illegal to obstruct or interfere with conservation officers, wildlife technicians and wildlife biologists who are performing their duties.

Conservation officers also have the authority to enforce the Parks Act, Brands Act, Pounds Act, Forest Protection Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, Fisheries Act, Game Export Act and all their regulations.

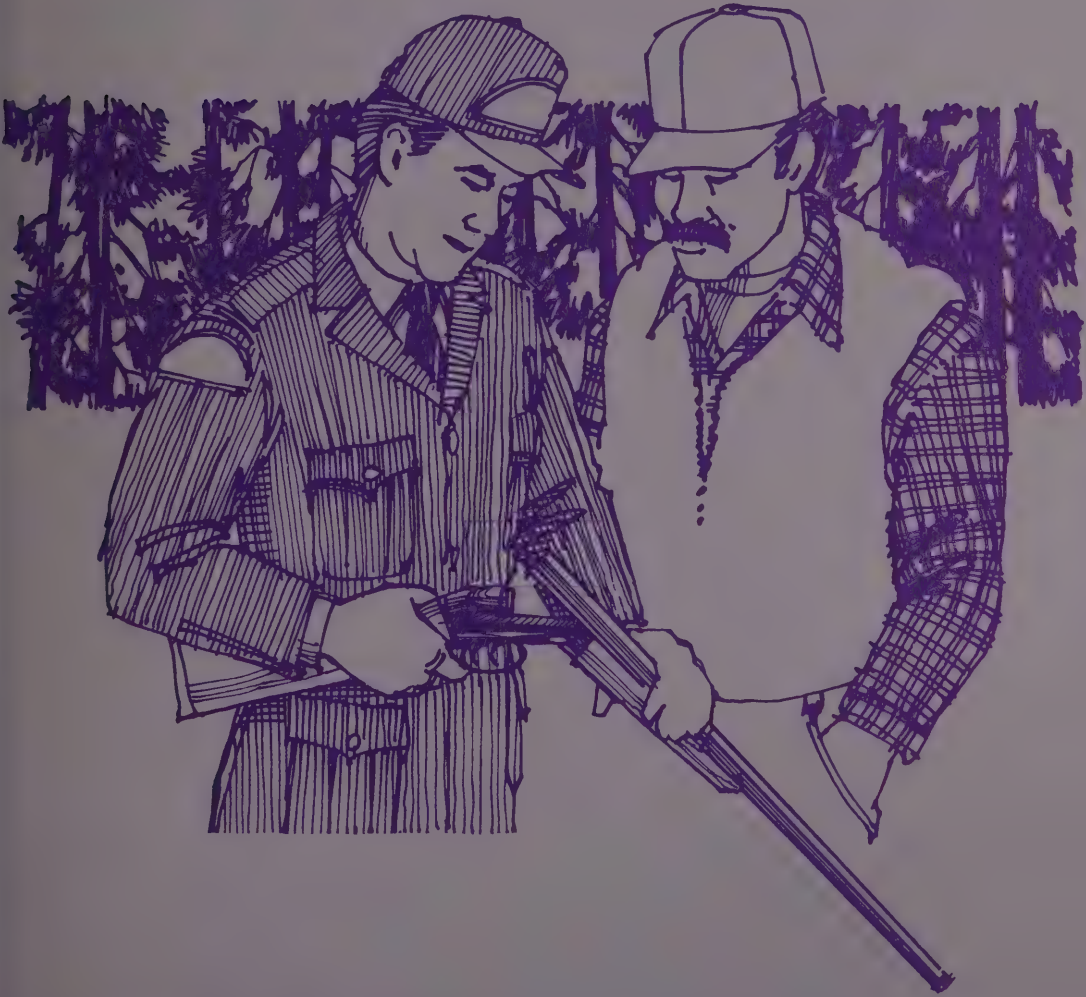
*Conservation officers because of the nature of their work, have special authority in the performance of their duties to:*

- Stop any vehicle or boat;
- Inspect any firearm you are in possession or control of outside of your residence;
- Enter upon any land and inspect any premises in respect of which a licence, permit or certificate has been issued;
- Inspect any hunting camp, vehicle or boat containing wildlife;
- Kill any dog found running at large, in a place frequented by wildlife (if the owner cannot be located);
- Issue any licence or permit that may be issued under the Wildlife Act;
- Witness any oath, affidavit, affirmation, or statutory declaration under the Wildlife Act;
- Search without a warrant any place where they have reasonable grounds to believe that any illegal wildlife or object that has been used in the commission of an offence was taken, received, kept or transported. However, a conservation officer may not search a private dwelling unless



he obtains a search warrant, or searches it with the written permission of the lawful occupant;

- Seize wildlife or evidence of an offence under the Wildlife Act;
- Hunt at any time and at any place any wildlife that is believed to be dangerous, destructive, wounded, diseased, or is required for the purpose of wildlife management or research;
- Do any act the doing of which is prohibited under sections 9, 10, 12, 22, 23, 26, 30-33, 37-39, 42, 55, or 60, of the Wildlife Act, and;
- With written permission, do any act the doing of which is prohibited under Sections 15-21, 24, 27-29, 35-36, of the Wildlife Act.



*A conservation officer making a routine firearm inspection.*

# OUTFITTING CONCESSIONS AND GUIDING

40-49      90      92-102      105-109      191

There are twenty registered outfitters distributed throughout the southern Yukon. *Only outfitters are authorized to outfit non-residents for the hunting of big game in their designated outfitting area.* This includes providing any horse, vehicle, boat, transportation service, guiding service or any other service or equipment necessary for hunting. There are special provisions for residents who wish to guide non-resident Canadians; they must obtain special guiding licences.

Each non-resident who intends to hunt big game in Yukon is required to have a valid big game licence, be outfitted by an outfitter and accompanied by a licenced guide, or be accompanied by someone with a special guiding licence.

Individuals who are Canadian citizens and Yukon residents may be granted outfitting concessions for a term of one or five years, which are renewable and transferable to qualified persons. Outfitters may also be granted an annual permit to outfit in an area where there is no concession. In addition, outfitters must have a valid certificate which authorizes them to carry out the business of outfitting in their concession area.

Licenced guides are authorized by the Wildlife Act to guide non-residents on the hunt. To qualify for a guiding licence a Canadian citizen over 18 years old must have sufficient knowledge of: the area where he intends to guide, hunting methods in the area, care of trophies in the field, first aid, the Wildlife Act and regulations. Guides are responsible for their client's safety and the care of the carcass of any wildlife killed by their client. While acting as a guide they cannot shoot wildlife except wounded animals with their client's permission.

Guides also have a responsibility to prevent violations of the Wildlife Act by their clients. If violations do occur the guide must mark the location and immediately report the offence to a conservation officer or the outfitter.





***Outfitters and guides provide an essential service to non-residents who intend to hunt big game in Yukon.***

# TRAPPING CONCESSIONS

33-35    91-100    103-106    192

The fur industry in Yukon depends upon the use of public lands for trapping. There are approximately four hundred trapping concessions in Yukon. Trappers are authorized to take fur bearing animals within their allotted areas. ***Only persons authorized by a trapping licence or special permit may set traps.***

Legally-set traps must not be molested, however, unlawfully set traps may be sprung. One example of unlawfully set traps are those set on the travelled portion of a public road. A conservation officer should be contacted where there is any question whether traps are legally set.

Every trapper must qualify for a trapping licence before being issued a concession. To qualify, a person must be a Canadian citizen over 16 years of age and have lived in Yukon for the previous three years; or be a non-resident living within 150 km of the trapping area; and have a demonstrated ability to operate a trapping concession.

Trapping concessions are granted to qualified persons for a term of one or five years and are renewable and transferable.

Yukon residents are allowed to purchase pelts of fur bearing animals, black bears, wolves and coyotes from the holder of a valid trapping licence.



**WARNING**  
**REGISTERED TRAPPING**  
**AREA**  
**TRAPS SET ON AND**  
**NEAR THIS TRAIL**  
**USE AT YOUR OWN RISK!**  
**PLEASE RESPECT THE**  
**LIVELIHOOD OF OTHERS**

Section 35(1) of the Wildlife Act

Except as authorized by the Wildlife Act, no person shall intentionally remove, molest, spring or in any way interfere with a trap lawfully set by another person for trapping wildlife.



# COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

139 168

*The Wildlife Advisory Committee* was established in 1980 to provide advice to the Minister of Renewable Resources on the management and utilization of wildlife resources. The committee members are appointed for a term of two years from groups or organizations representing trappers, Indians, outfitters, environmentalists and hunters.

The Minister of Renewable Resources refers issues to the committee for comments, such as; hunting regulations, wildlife management plans, wildlife policy and guidelines. The Wildlife Advisory Committee is a useful forum for discussing and providing advice to the government on wildlife issues.

*The Concession and Compensation Review Board* has three members who are appointed to review and make recommendations to the Minister of Renewable Resources concerning outfitting and trapping concession compensation issues.

Specifically, the board reviews and makes recommendations upon cases where concessions have been refused, revoked, suspended or not renewed. The board may also be involved in making recommendations on other matters which may be referred to it by the Minister.



## Wildlife and Parks Services Branch Offices

### Headquarters

Conservation Officer  
Building 271, 9031 Quartz Road  
P.O. Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6  
Ph: 667-5221

### District Offices

Conservation Officer  
Government of Yukon Building  
P.O. Box 194  
Watson Lake, Yukon YOA 1C0  
Ph: 536-7363

Conservation Officer  
McKenzie Resource Building  
Ross River, Yukon YOB 1S0  
Ph: 969-2202

Conservation Officer  
P.O. Box 40  
Mayo, Yukon YOB 1M0  
Ph: 996-2202

Conservation Officer  
Government of Yukon Building  
P.O. Box 600  
Dawson City, Yukon YOB 1G0  
Ph: 993-5492

Conservation Officer  
P.O. Box 5429  
Haines Junction, Yukon YOB 1L0  
Ph: 634-2247

Resources Regulations Officer  
10 Burns Road  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Enquiries: 667-5797

University of Alberta Library



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# Yukon

Department of Renewable  
Resources

Howard Tracey, Minister